

## NEMACHEILUS MONTANUS, Pt. V. p. 192.

Having been able to collect near Simla numerous specimens of this fish, from whence McClelland obtained his types, I find that considerable variations occur in the species.

The first, apparently typical form, has D.  $\frac{2-3}{7}$ . Head nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  as wide as long; preorbital terminating posteriorly in an obtuse projection. Scales very minute, but most distinct in the posterior part of the body. In some the dark bands on the body are as wide as, in a few narrower or wider than, the ground colour. The dorsal has one row of spots, which are present or absent on the caudal.

The second variety has D.  $\frac{2}{7-8}$ . Head at least  $\frac{2}{3}$  as wide as long, no projection to preorbital. Colours the same.

The third form has D.  $\frac{2}{7-8}$ . Head almost as wide as long, depressed, muzzle rounded; no preorbital prominence, the pectoral a little longer than in the two previous forms. Colours the same except that some have several rows of black spots both on the dorsal and caudal fins, others have only a single row.

ON TWO UNDESCRIBED CASHMIR BIRDS,—by W. E. BROOKS, C. E.  
*Assensole.*

[Received 16th October, read 4th December, 1872.]

## ACCENTOR JERDONI, sp. nov.

Bill shorter, feebler and sharper pointed than in *A. strophiatius*, and not nearly so black. One specimen has the basal portion of the lower mandible pale brown. Total length 4·5 inches; wing 2·54 to 2·62; tail 2·3 to 2·54; bill at front ·35; tarsus ·75.

This bird in mode of coloration strongly resembles *A. strophiatius*, yet it is very distinct; being altogether a paler, and less boldly marked species. The striation of the back is comparatively cloudy, and resembles that of *Pipastes arboreus*. The upper surface is a mixture of brownish grey and dark brown, and there is none of the warm rufous tint observable on the back of *A. strophiatius*. The rump and upper tail coverts, which are strongly streaked in *strophiatius*, are plain greyish brown in our bird, with hardly the faintest streak perceptible. The anterior portion of the supercilium is whitish, as in *strophiatius*, but the remainder, instead of being deep rusty red, is merely warm buff or fulvous. Above the supercilium is a dark band on each side of the head, which is continued to the occiput. The crown of the head is brownish grey, mottled indistinctly with pale brown. The back is brown-

ish grey, streaked with dark brown. Ear coverts dark slaty brown, slightly mottled with greyish white. A patch of pure grey, very faintly streaked with brown, between the ear coverts and bend of wing. From chin to upper breast white, with small neat dark brown spots; below this white, a broad ( $\frac{3}{4}$  inch) pectoral band of rufous, not nearly so deep and bright as in *strophiatius* and devoid of dark streaks; *strophiatius* sometimes has the pectoral rufous strongly streaked. Rest of lower surface dull whitish with the flanks tinged with brown, the latter having also broad cloudy brown streaks. Lower tail coverts pale brownish, with broad whitish edges; wings and tail brown, of a much lighter shade than in *strophiatius*, and having pale brown margins to the feathers, particularly so in the case of the wing coverts and tertials.

I have thought necessary to refer comparatively to *A. strophiatius* in this description, on account of the similar distribution of colours, and size of the two birds. They can only be understood by contrasting them. I have one specimen of the new bird from Dhurmsala, and others from Cashmir. *A. strophiatius* ranges from near Simla to Darjiling; but at what point west of Simla is its *western* limit, and where the *eastern* one of *A. Jerdoni* begins, is not yet known. Captain Cock took some nests of the new bird with eggs (uniform greenish blue) at Sonamurg, up the Scind valley in Cashmir.

The other bird which I have to describe is

TROGLODYTES NEGLECTUS, sp. nov.

It is of the same size as *T. Nipalensis*, but very much lighter in colour and having a strong resemblance to the English wren. It is dull reddish brown above, becoming brighter in tone towards and on the tail. The whole of the upper surface is covered with wavy dark brown bars, which are very indistinct on the head, but increase in distinctness as the tail is reached, upon which they are very well marked. Below pale brownish, with the abdomen and belly nearly white, the whole of the under surface, like the upper, being barred with brown. Lower tail coverts brown, spotted with white. Bill brown, paler on lower mandible at base; legs and feet brown. Length 3.5 in.; wing 1.8; tail 1.2; bill at front .42; tarsus .63, central toe and claw .57; hind toe and claw .53. The sexes are alike in size and plumage.

Apart from its comparatively pale tone of colouration its much smaller and slenderer tarsus and foot easily distinguish it from *T. Nipalensis*, which is a very dark brown sooty looking little bird. Of *T. Nipalensis* the central toe and claw measure .7; hind toe and claw .62.

The Cashmir wren is not uncommon in the pine woods of Cashmir, and in habits and manners it strongly resembles its European congener. Its song is very similar, and quite as pretty. It is a shy active little bird, and

very difficult to shoot. I found two nests. One was placed in the roots of a large upturned pine, and was globular with entrance at the side. It was profusely lined with feathers and composed of moss and fibres. The eggs were white, sparingly and minutely spotted with red; rather oval in shape, measuring .66 by .5. A second nest was placed in the thick foliage of a moss grown fir tree, and was about 7 feet above the ground. It was similarly composed to the other nest, but the eggs were rounder, and plain white, without any spots.

NOTES ON BARMESE AND ARAKANESE LAND SHELLS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF A FEW SPECIES,—by W. THEOBALD, ESQ., and DR. F. STOLICZKA.

(Received and read 7th August, 1872.)

(With plate XI.)

The accompanying notes were suggested by the recent discovery of several new species of landshells, chiefly in the Arakan hills and in the neighbourhood of Moulmain. In addition to these a few species were found which proved to be identical with those formerly described from Sikkim, the Khasi hills, and Upper Pegu; the slight variations and the geographical distribution of these species will be noticed in connection with the descriptions of the new species.

CYCLOSTOMACEA.

RAPHAULUS PACHYSIPHON, n. sp. Pl. XI. Fig. 1.

*R. testa cylindræce ovata, anguste perforata, solida, fusca; spira obtusa, apice ad latus inclinato, excentrico; anfractibus 5½ convexiusculis, transversim confertissime striolatis, ad suturam simplicem adpressis; anfractu penultimo sensim, ultimo valde, descendente, primo supra aperturam deplanato, altero ad suturam paulo constricto, ad basin convexiusculo; apertura fere verticali, circulari, peristomate pallide fucescente, plane expanso atque crasso, supra ad anfractum penultimum labio attenuato et fere horizonli adnato, postice (aut supra) ad suturam tubulo crasso, deflexo instructo. Long. 12·6, lat. anf. penult. 7·6, diam. apert. cum perist. 6·2, apert. int. 3·6 m.m.*

*Hab. Prope Moulmain, valle Ataran fluminis.*

A rare and very distinct from any of the other known species by its distorted spire and externally bent down sutural tube. The figures 1 and 1a are of the natural size, 1b and 1c are the corresponding figures, enlarged twice the natural size.